MISSION NEWS

A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL PROGRESS; WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.

（明治三十三年十二月十六日第三種郵便物認可　毎月一回第四土曜日發行）

Vol. VIII. YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1904. No. 3.

CONTENTS.

NOTES.

SAPPORO .....George M. Rowland.

NIIGATA NOTES ..... Gertrude B. Curtis.

ECHIGO AND JŌSHU .....S. S. White.

COMFORT BAGS .....Annie H. Bradshaw.

TWO EVENTS IN OKAYAMA ... J. H. Pettee.

WOMEN'S WORK IN OSAKA. Lucy Ella Case.

MIYAZAKI ..... C. Burnell Olds.

MAEBASHI HAPPENINGS.....Hilton Pedley.

KYŌTO ITEMS ..... M. D. Dunning.

NOTES.

Before this number of MISSION NEWS reaches most of its readers Christmas will have come and gone. We trust that though sorrow must in these days of war press heavily upon many hearts, the Christ Child's presence may bring comfort and hope. It would seem that in Japan the new sense of responsibility which the recent naval and military success has brought home to thoughtful men is leading them to look as never before to the Christians for religious and ethical leadership.

The Christian pastors are responding well. Seldom have more inspiring addresses been heard in Japan than those called out by the appeal of the General Conference. Christmas comes while that appeal, printed in last month's MISSION NEWS in Mr. Dunning's letter from Kyōto, is still sounding in the ears of the Christians and we hope the thoughts which Christmas awakens may quicken faith in many hearts so that the New Year may be one of fuller consecration and more active service.

* * * *

Dr. Albrecht's address is 801 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

* * * *

Miss Emily S. Hartwell of the American Board's Mission at Foochow, China, arrived in Japan by the P.M. S. S. "Manchuria" December seventh. After spending a few days in Yokohama and Tōkyō she went on to Ōsaka where she arrived in time to attend the Missionary Association of Central Japan, December thirteenth. The four days spent in Tōkyō were occupied chiefly in visiting Japanese schools with the view, in part, of seeing whether they might not be available for certain students under her care. She received most cordial assurances of sympathy and readiness to co-operate, from all sides.

* * * *

Dr. S. L. Gulick writes very warmly of the interest felt in Japan by the many friends of the American Board whom he has met in America and of the hearty assistance accorded him in his preparations for his work in the Dōshisha. He took part in both the meeting of the American Board at Grinnell and in that of the Congregational Council at Des Moines. He had at last reports spent several weeks in Chicago, where he was allowed a room in the Theological Seminary

buildings. He had spoken sixteen times in Chicago, and was about to go on eastward. His address is care of Dr. Barton, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are at Hanover, New Hampshire, where they spent last summer. They have both done their full share of speaking. During the recent visit of the Earl of Dartmouth to Hanover, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new "Dartmouth Hall," they had as their guests Prof. Aso of the Nippon Joshi Daigakkō (The Women's University of Japan) better known to some of the older members of the Mission as Mr. Shiraki, and Mr. Jerome D. Greene. The Earl of Dartmouth is the great-great-grandson of the early friend and patron of Dartmouth College. It is a matter of no small pride to the Dartmouth men of the Mission to know how largely their *Alma mater* attracts students from all over the land. It is claimed that already there are more students from Massachusetts at Dartmouth than at any other New England college save Harvard, while the judiciary and bar of Massachusetts are largely manned by Dartmouth graduates.

* * * *

Prof. Aso's visit to the United States is a part of the programme for the gradual broadening out of the work of the Joshi Daigakkō. He is, and has been from the beginning, President Naruse's most efficient supporter and counsellor. He intends to make a special study of college administration while abroad.

* * * *

Another feature of the programme of the Trustees of that institution is the effort to increase the endowment which has already resulted in a fund of *yen*, 120,000, of which *yen*, 55,000: was given by one man who had previously given *yen*, 30,000.

The success of this effort was celebrated last Thursday by a gathering of many distinguished persons. Among the guests were Count Okuma, H. E. Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Minister, and Mrs. Griscom, Lady MacDonald of the British Legation, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of the American Legation, Viscount Okabe, and Baron Shibusawa, There were speeches from President Naruse, Count Okuma, Baron Shibusawa, and Mr. Griscom. It is proposed to organise a normal school and a training school for kindergartners as departments of the University.

* * * *

Few people even in Japan appreciate what Japan is doing for China. While exact statistics are not at hand as we write, it is currently reported that not less than 5,000 Chinese students are now in Japan, of whom the very large majority are in Tōkyō. Among these there is a number of girls and women. Upwards of ninety Chinese cadets graduated from the Military Academy last summer and not far from five hundred more are studying in that Academy or in schools leading up to it. Besides this mass of students, there are already many military and other schools in provincial capitals of China in which Japanese instructors are employed. Furthermore, Japanese are employed to some extent as expert advisers in various branches of civil administration in China. In view of all this, it is clear that a very large number of young Chinese is being brought under the influence of the progressive spirit which has wrought so powerfully in Japan. So far as one can judge, the movement to which these facts testify is rapidly increasing in scope and power and indicates a degree of teachableness on the part of the Chinese authorities hardly dreamed of before.

* * * *

The writer was awakened this morning by the rattling of wheels over the frozen ground as a long procession of *jinrikisha* passed rapidly before his

house. The explanation was that some hundreds of wounded soldiers were on their way to a large military hospital near by. They have been coming in large companies, sometimes of 400 each, and it seems probable that within the part five days as many as 2,000 have passed by on their way to this one hospital. With very few exceptions, these soldiers have so far recovered as to be able to ride in *jinrikisha* or omnibuses, but a few have been carried on stretchers. The large majority seem to have good prospect of complete recovery without serious impairment of their working power. The medical corps, alike in its sanitary precautions, its care of the sick, and its surgical skill, is winning praise not less emphatic than that bestowed upon the officers and men of the army and navy. Up to a recent date the losses to the army from death, were only 20,000. of which number 4,000 were due to disease, a surprisingly small proportion. In the navy, loss by disease has been noticeably less than even in time of peace.

* * * *

Last Sunday, the writer attended the Hongō Church, the Rev. Danjō Ebina, Pastor. A careful estimate indicated a congregation of well nigh 400, mostly young people, evidently students, of whom perhaps one fourth were women. He entered a little before the close of a well-attended Bible-class. The young man who acted as leader spoke with enthusiasm and was listened to with interest. The sermon by Mr. Ebina was most impressive. It was based upon Luke xii. 11,12. The subject was "the Teaching of the Spirit." He began by recalling the experience of himself and his fellow students years ago in Kumamoto when he said he derived much comfort and encouragement from this and similar passages. The extent to which this promise was fulfilled to him and his friends seemed almost miraculous. Even young Christians of thirteen or fourteen were victorious when their non-Christian fellow students of mature years undertook to argue them down. The defeated parties had to confess that they could make no headway with them by argument and had recourse to appeals to their filial piety, in some cases even to imprisonment in their homes. Mr. Ebina gave his conception of divine revelation. It would not have pleased some people, but I think most of the constituents of the American Board would have felt, as the writer did, that it was a most thoughtful treatment of a most inspiring theme. To gather such a congregation and hold it as Mr. Ebina does is no small achievement especially in these days. A considerable proportion are students of the Imperial University, men who will carry the impressions received from Mr. Ebina into positions of wide influence.

* * * *

This, while the most prominent feature of Mr. Ebina's work and indeed the centre of it all, is by no means the whole. There is another weekly gathering in another part of the city, not to speak of a large amount of touring which is yielding good fruit. There is also one congregation in a prefectural capital which looks to him for aid and counsel and of which he might almost be said to be the pastor. Such a work may well be the source of the warmest satisfaction.

* * * *

The Tokiwasha of 262 Bluff, Yokohama, has sent to the MISSION NEWS its new Christmas catalogue. The Tokiwasha is the organ through which Miss Dickinson and Miss Baucus issue their valuable publications. It takes its name from *The Tokiwa* a periodical covering a wide range, including sketches of "travel, biography, the training of children, cookery, hygiene, original stories, Sunday school methods, new hymns, etc." The price is fifty *sen* a year. The catalogue embraces many books and tracts, representing

the subjects treated in the magazine. Our readers cannot do better than send for a copy.

* * * *

Attention is called to the advertisement of "The Yukibira" the songbook prepared by Mrs. Nagasaka (formerly Miss Clara L. Brown) in this number of MISSION NEWS. A word edition has been recently issued which ought to have a wide circulation. The tune edition was too expensive for general circulation, but now that a word edition is available at a moderate price, many Sunday schools should provide themselves with a good supply, for there is no other book which is so well fitted for Sunday school use.

* * * *

The Japan Book and Tract Society 3, Yūraku Chō Nichōme, Kōjimachi, Tōkyō, announces the following valuable new publications: Edersheim's Old Testament History translated by the Rev. J. Hind, Kokura, price, cloth, 60 *sen*.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, a new and greatly improved translation, by K. Ike, cloth, 70 *sen*, paper, 55 *sen* per copy.

What Christians Believe, by Bishop Welldon, translated by the Rev. C. H. B. Woodd, price, cloth, 20 *sen*, limp covers, 15 *sen*.

Gospel Hymns Nos. 1-6 (English) cloth 25 *sen*.

* * * *

Mr. Braithwaite announces the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Names and Addresses of Protestant Missionaries in Japan," December, 1904. The price post free is, single copies fifteen *sen*, two or more, twelve and a half *sen* each.

Sapporo.

Both male members of the station having been absent from the field since spring, touring among the out-stations has been neglected. Friends from Japan proper, especially Mr. Harada and Miss Griswold, and our Japanese associates of Hokkaidō, however, have done a good deal. Their visits have been much appreciated by the different congregations.

Returning to Japan after an absence of exactly sixteen months, we hastened to Sapporo and began at once to put the house in order. After a few days, the writer started out in high glee hoping to make hasty visits to each of the remote congregations before winter should set in. He then hoped to be able to write something definite about the field both to MISSION NEWS and to a few deeply interested friends in America.

But on the first tour, that to Setana region (Immanuel), and the first half of the first day in the saddle, the slip and fall of a horse upset not only the missionary but all his plans for the autumn. He must respond therefore to the Editor's request for "copy" with less detailed and less direct information.

The physician comforted him to-day by telling him that good care and medecine would be needed all winter. The touring will have to be postponed till spring except what can be done by train, with comparatively warm rooms to stop in nights. But we are truly thankful that the bruise was no worse. It might easily have been exceedingly serious under the circumstances.

Although I have not been able to visit the whole field in person, yet by correspondence and by conferences with brethren who have visited Sapporo from the interior I have got somewhat into touch with the congregations

and begin to understand something of their conditions and needs. Two important, almost strategic, points are without ministers, Iwamizawa since spring and Otaru since November first. From January first a third Urakawa church, will be without a minister.

Consultations, however, are now in progress that it is hoped will result in the call of a pastor for Iwamizawa church and in his speedy settlement. The securing of a suitable worker for Otaru, a hustling seaport of 60,000, with as yet only the beginnings of a congregation gathered, is not an easy matter. We are in active search of the right man and trust the Lord will discover him to us in due time. As to Urakawa there are no funds now with which to aid the church in securing a pastor, even if the best man in the comtry were to be had.

The self-supporting Sapporo church continues on the even tenor of its way under the efficient leadership of its first and only pastor, Mr Tanaka. It does good and grows gradually. Asahigawa church under the leadership of its first and only pastor, Mr. Sugiura, is also growing in numbers, in faith and towards self-support. It has lately given fourteen heads of families to the army. It sent them off and still follows them with deep sympathy and earnest prayers. The church lately sent one of its members as bearer of sympathy to visit eight of its members who are now in the regiments quartered in Sapporo waiting to be sent to the front.

Impressions more and more borne in upon me these two months after several months absence from the country are that the people, generally speaking, hold their hearts open and receptive toward truth, even toward the truth, and that our Japanese fellow-workers are eager for every bit of help we can give them in Christian effort.

Come speedily thou Prince of Peace to this nation of the East!

GEORGE M ROWLAND.

Niigata Notes.

Work for Women.

For the first time in over twenty years Niigata Station has no lady missionary appointed by the Women's Board, so the special work for women, in the city and in the out-stations, must either be given up entirely or be carried on by one hitherto unaccustomed to such work. Though workers fail, the work must go on, so with the help of Uyemura San, the Niigata Bible Woman, I am holding regular monthly meetings for women at Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki, and these meetings are showing an encouraging increase in attendance and interest.

A baby organ has been placed in the *kōgisho* (chapel) at Kashiwazaki, the Christians there contributing ten *yen* towards its purchase. At Nagaoka, too, the people have raised five *yen* toward an organ fund and hope in some way to secure one by Christmas time. Miss Swartz has just sent a most timely contribution to this fund and through her kindness new *sambika* (hymn-books) have also been placed in the Nagaoka church. Music has done much to increase the attendance at these meetings. A third organ is greatly needed for this work.

A Christian's Death.

In October occured the death of Nagano San a former Deacon in the Niigata church. For two years sorrow and suffering had been his portion. Just two years ago that very month two of his children were called from the earthly to the heavenly home. A year later another little one was taken away, and through all this last year Mr. Nakano himself has been slowly dying from consumption. But sorrow and suffering, poverty, sickness and death failed to shake his faith, which seemed to grow brighter and stronger as the clouds grew darker, and he died a most blessed and triumphant death. His last night was spent with his devoted

wife, in prayer, in reading of John xiv. and in talking in whispers of the Heavenly Home and the little ones there, and of how together they would wait for her and the other children to come. Over and over again his wife would say: "Don't be anxious, you are going straight to heaven", to which he always assented. When toward the end the children were called and came weeping, the mother reproved them saying: "There is nothing to cry about when your father is just going to heaven." Later when the suffering increased and the boy begged that he might go for the doctor the father replied, "I don't need any doctor, I am going home". Who can doubt that as his eyes closed upon the sufferings of this earthly life they opened upon the glories of the heaven he so longed for and upon the five of his children awaiting him there?

Mr. Nakano's conversion and that of his family was a result of the work carried on by Miss Brown and Mr. Nagasaka at the Shima *Kōgisho*.

A Soldier's Funeral.

Last week there was held the funeral of a soldier whose family lived next door to our Gakkō Chō *Kōgisho*. As one of the children from the family attends our Sunday-school, I went with my Bible Woman to the funeral. The family are poor and ignorant, living in the most humble circumstances, and I had feared that there would be but few to pay honor to their soldier dead. But before we reached the house, we saw that the street was filling with people going to the funeral. A house across the street had been opened as a reception place, and here from all parts of the city came officials and representatives of the various city wards each leaving his card and expressing his sympathy with the bereaved. Each ward of the city and many of the banks and other corporations sent representatives to march in the procession with their flags or banners.

The funeral procession was very striking and picturesque. First came the standard-bearers, a hundred or more in number, carrying the white and purple banners. Then came the priests riding in *jinrikisha*, their umbrella bearers walking behind, the Shinto priests in their simple white garments, the Buddhist in costly silk brocades of red or green or purple. The musicians followed on foot playing sad, wierd dirges on their bamboo flutes. Then came soldiers detailed by the Government, and these were followed by the usual flower and emblem bearers. The head men from this ward, the members of a guild to which the deceased had belonged, men and women, holding on to a long white rope emblematic of union and friends, neighbors, and citizens, made up the rest of the procession. On the white-draped bier was a small box covered with white cloth in which were the ashes and whatever relics of the dead soldier had been sent back from the seat of war. Just as the procession started I saw them place a photograph of the deceased in the box. The father and a brother followed the bier on foot dressed in white. Then came the women mourners wearing sandals and short dresses and dark blue silk veils arranged over the shoulders and brought up over the head, covering the entire face. Immediately in front of the bier was carried the soldier's baby boy, holding in his hand a paper on which was inscribed the "New Name" of his father which in accordance with Buddhist custom had been given after death.

As we joined the procession and looked forward and back the whole street from side to side as far as the eye could reach was a moving mass of men, women and children with the white and purple flags waving above their heads. Along the streets for nearly a mile we passed through double ranks of school children standing, with their teachers, in respectful silence.

Many of the people left the procession at the entrance to the temple, but we entered and remained through the service which consisted chiefly of the usual wierd chanting or intoning of Buddhist Scriptures by some thirty priests. Written memorials of respect, in honor of the dead soldier, were read by representatives of the Government, the city, and the ward in which he had lived, etc.

And all of this display was for whom? For one of the most humble of Japan's loyal citizens; a man who in life was unknown and unnoticed, in war a humble baggage carrier, but in death a hero, loved and honored by the nation. Surely Japan knows how to honor her dead heroes as does no other nation.

These soldiers' funerals are now of very frequent occurrence here as in all parts of the Empire. Saturdays and Sundays are usually devoted to them and sometimes there are two or three the same day, all observed with the same pomp and ceremony. The little school-children must sometimes stand for hours drawn up in line, no outer wraps or umbrellas being allowed even in stormy weather, while the processions pass by. By such means teachers seek to inculcate sentiments of patriotism in the hearts of of the children and to teach them to sympathise with the hardships of the soldiers at the front.

A Christian Wedding.

We have just had a church wedding here in Niigata. The groom is a young man of fine character,—the bride, a beautiful woman, niece of Pastor Kashiwagi of Annaka. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion and the whole service was simple and impressive. Niigata has seen comparatively few Christian weddings, and it was considered quite a forward step when, contrary to usual custom, the bride and groom remained after the ceremony, listened to the congratulatory speeches, poems, songs, etc., and at the close stood to receive the congratulations and best wishes of their friends and relatives.

A Night Sewing-School.

Last September our former cook, Tsuda Ei San, known to many of the Mission, established a home of her own where she teaches various cooking classes and has opened a night school for teaching to poor children—girls from twelve to eighteen years of age. The tuition charged is but five *sen* per month. Twice a week reading is taught, one evening being devoted especially to those who have never been to school and can neither read nor write. This teaching is done by my Bible Woman, Mrs. Nakashima, while I give singing lessons to the girls once a week.

That there is need for just such schools is shown by the fact that on the opening night when but three or four were expected there were seventeen who applied for admission and there are now twenty-seven in the school,—all that can be accommodated.

Reinforcements.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, our new associates, arrived in Niigata November eighteenth. They were welcomed at the station by a large number of our Christians, and a few evenings later the members of the three churches in the city tendered them a public reception at the Niigata church, and presented them with large bunches of beautiful chrysanthemums.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are now settled in their new home and are hard at work on the language. They are a most welcome addition to the Niigata Station. We wish that all the Mission could share with us the rare musical treat that these friends and their fine new piano afford us.

GERTRUDE B. CURTIS.

Echigo and Jōshu.

Pretty large subjects to link together in the some breath, but lack of time forbids an extended account of one tour in each.

Our first acquaintance with Echigo was made at Kashiwazaki, the most southern town in which the Niigata Station has work. The first thing that strikes one entering this province is its material prosperity, signs of which abound on all sides. This is particularly in evidence at this town, where the "Japan Oil Co." has its works, in the great oil reservoirs at the outskirts of the town and the large number of the oil tank cars on the sidings and, as one journeys a little further on, in the platforms erected over the oil wells, which are outlined against the sky, crowning the ridges of the mountains on one's right.

It gives one a sense of unlimited wealth to step into the canning house and see the employées drawing off the finished product into the regulation cans through the numerous faucets, as freely and unconcernedly as if it were so much water. The superintendent of the company, whose knowledge gained abroad is adding to the value of the output of these wells, is an earnest Christian and a staunch supporter of the Kumi-ai work here.

In spite of the rain which greeted us here there was a large audience at the chapel, in fact completely filling it and overflowing, 150 or more in number, we were told afterwards. A third or more were students of the Middle School, two or three of the teachers also being present. This is the reward which rejoices the heart of the missionary who gives a few hours of his time to English teaching.

In his semi-monthly trips here and to Nagoya a little nearer Niigata, Mr. Curtis in this way is bringing some of the students within the influence of Christianity. Nagaoka, where one of the Mission families formerly resided for a series of years, is at present without even an evangelist, but Mr. and Mrs. Curtis by their visits are doing their part to keep things from falling behind.

The region next visited was the other side of Niigata and about a day's *jinrikisha* ride distant from it. The places here where work is being carried on, Shibata and Nakajo, are about half a day's journey apart, with Kwaji in between, where a young man who studied for some time at the Dōshisha is exerting a wide and powerful influence. He is the life of a Y.M.C.A. under whose auspicies we had a meeting one night. One of the rooms of the school building was secured for the purpose. A most attentive audience of young men, about sixty in number, was on hand, which it was a great pleasure to speak to. This young man, I understand, is a product of the Boys School in Niigata in the days when missionaries had to do some teaching for residence passports.

Shibata is the only place I have found where the war seems to have affected adversely Christian work. It is a garrison town and its inhabitants seem to have made Christianity in their thoughts to coincide with Russia and therefore to be opposed. The evangelist said this spirit had been shown in many little ways. Nakajo furnished something out of the ordinary. Mr. Hamada with his family, recently of Hachiman, Kyōto field, accompanied us to take the position of evangelist there, left vacant by Mr. Higuchi's going to Hawaii.

The Christians had planned to come quite a distance out from town to welcome them, but an inopportune shower interfered. The unique meeting for welcoming them, however, was when seventy-five or more of the prominent men of the place, physcians, lawyers, school teachers, business men and others sat down to supper with us in an upper room at the hotel. I venture to say that rarely has an evangelist on

entering upon his work in a new place ever received such a welcome before. Mr. Higuchi left behind him a most enviable reputation for his broad-mindedness and unselfish devotion to the higher interests of the town. Some of the after dinner speakers referred to themselves as Buddhists, Shintoists, and men of no religion, but all said they were glad to join in welcoming Mr. Higuchi's successor to work among them for the uplifting of the society of the town. It was a striking testimonial to the worth of Christianity. Later, the most of them went to the preaching service at the chapel which was filled with an attentive audience.

This part of the province, too, evidences of prosperity and wealth were to be seen on all sides. It was just the rice harvest season and the fields of grain stretched away on either side of the road as far as the eye could see, or the reaped sheaves hung in solid rows, sometimes as many as ten one above the other, head down, upon ropes stretched between trees, making an impenetrable wind break from ten to fifteen feet high, extending for yards upon yards along the road-side. This plain, watered by the great Shinano River, is especially fertile and I was told this year's yield would be about 2,300,000 bushels. A large part of the farm work connected with the cultivation and harvesting is done by boats plying in the numerous canoes running through the country from its two rivers.

The last place to be visited was the city of Niigata itself where the hospitality of the missionaries' home was appreciated. There is a large and varied work in hand here. Various classes for study, Bible, English, and music, and for both sexes, are conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, who find their hands full to overflowing in their endeavors to take on, too, some of the work that was carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Newell and Miss. Brown. Besides the church, chapels are maintained in three districts of the city and meetings were held every day during the five days of our stay. The church is suffering for the care and leadership of a pastor.

There ought to be a strong, aggressive man over this church and some way ought to be found to bring back into its fellowship the small body of members who went out and now maintain a dying existence by themselves. I noticed the best church singing there of any place I have visited and those who have taught the music may well take great satisfaction in it. A company of the young men, too, went round to the different chapels to sing at the meetings, helping greatly in this way. I left Echigo impressed with the fact that it is a great field with boundless opportunities for work, having immense material resources which will effect great things in establishing the Kingdom of God when duly consecrated to this service; but at present it is manned by a most inadequate number of workers.

JŌSHU.

Although I had had nothing to do with arranging the itinerary of the tour, it could not have begun at a point I would sooner have chosen. Our starting place being the region historic in Congregational annals as the ancestral home of Joseph Neesima. We reached Annaka the middle of the afternoon, but passed through it and on a couple of miles to Haraichi, spending that night with the church there. We were most hospitably entertained at the home of one of the deacons, the wealthiest man in the place, who has used his wealth, too, without stint for the benefit of the church.

The next day we retraced our steps to Annaka where we visited the house of Dr. Neesima's family and the quaint Buddhist temple in which he preached the first Christian sermon ever heard in Annaka, the seed from

which sprang its church, the mother of the other churches of the province. Visiting the early scenes of that life, its power comes over us anew and we receive new inspiration ourselves to more consecrated service.

The next day takes us back on the railway line to Fujioka, where the fall conference of the churches is opened the middle of the forenoon. The business usual at such a meeting having been transacted, thirty or more take dinner together at a hotel, after which again repairing to the church, a most interesting discussion on Bible study is participated in. After this Mr. Kozaki speaks of the work being done across the water among the Koreans, the facts of which are almost incredible and thrilling in the highest degree. Every one under whose eye this comes, ought, if this knowledge is lacking, to learn something of what is going on in that kingdom for the strengthening of his own faith in the triumph of the church.

It was cause for special satisfaction that the visit fell at this time and that thus it was possible to meet nearly all the pastors and evangelists together. The member of the Mission at Maebashi is associated in the work with a particularly fine set of men representing strong churches. One feels as he sees and hears them that the churches are under good leadership and will constantly grow in numbers, power and service. An audience which filled the church to overflowing and which was an inspiration to address greeted the three speakers at the evening preaching service.

The next day we went to Maebashi, but stopped only long enough to eat a hasty dinner and then went on by horse tram car and *jinrikisha* up to the mountain town of Numata which was reached early in the evening. Lack of space forbids describing the beauties of mountain and river scenery passed through, with the added color of the autumn foliage. The work of the pastor here is meeting a most cordial reception, even the Buddhist priests bowing to him in the streets. He thought at first this was because of his connection with the army, he having been a lower officer, but learned it was because of the high regard with which they had come to look upon Christian teaching.

The rush of the farmers just then in the midst of the rice harvest made it expedient to omit the next place and return to Maebashi which henceforth became our headquarters for trips to several towns. The first was Takasaki, an important railway centre and garrison town, for Saturday evening meeting, with a late return to Maebashi, Mr. Pedley by wheel, the writer by *kuruma*. Sunday we had the privilege of meeting with the Christians in Maebashi and seeing something of their church work. In this city besides the church, three other institutions are exerting a wide influence and making a deep impression upon the life of the community, namely, the Girls School and Kindergarten, both in a flourishing condition, and Mr. Kaneko's Orphan Asylum, which though small is doing a most excellent work.

Tomioka furnished us a large audience in the church one evening and the opportunity to speak to 200 young men at the Middle School the next morning. Among the teachers we found two who had spent two or three years at the Dōshisha, and, while not professing Christians, were carrying on their work in the spirit of that institution. Up among the mountains again, this time in still another direction, Nakanojo and Shittaka opened a new vista into the climate and work of Jōshu.

For the first, while superb weather had accompanied us before, we were here treated to a snow storm, which clothed the world with a new beauty, Asamayama and other peaks standing forth with a new and pure radiance added to their grandeur. For the second, while all the churches hereto-

fore visited had been in towns with their constituency right around them, the church at Shittaka is in the midst of a farming community and is unique of its kind, as far as the writer's experience goes. There are rural churches in the Sanyōdō, but this is decidedly different, being in the center of a valley to the homes of which it ministers for a distance of two and a half miles on either side, up and down. It is the only centre to which look the people of small scattered hamlets and isolated homes throughout the valley for help and uplift, and with its new evangelist, it is planning to minister to these needs with even greater efficiency.

A Sunday at Sano, on the way back to Tōkyō, showed the effects the war may have upon Christian work in another way, for here the evangelist has been called upon to go to the front and his wife is left behind to hold the fort, against a different kind of foe, in which she is reinforced weekly by visits from the missionary or pastor of Maebashi.

As in Echigo, so in Jōshu, signs of prosperity are manifest everywhere, though here the main producer of the wealth, the silkworm, does its work away from the public gaze.

I turned my back on Jōshu feeling that there was centered there a cluster of churches at strategic points to furnish immense power in the establishment of the Kingdom of God. The contrast in going there from Echigo is great indeed. In the latter province, there is only one church building, that in the city of Niigata. It is still pioneer work as far as self-supporting churches are concerned.

In Jōshu on the other hand, of the ten places visited only two are without church buildings. They are all well built, substantial, and in size suitable to the various communities in which they stand, and in most cases with a parsonage attached. These church buildings are nearly as old as the first preaching of the gospel there. It is certainly greatly to the praise of the early Christians in that region that they at once showed their faith by their works in thus erecting suitable houses of worship. It gives one a sense of permanency and of the ultimate complete triumph of the Church.

S. S. White.

Comfort Bags.

Returning from Karuizawa this fall, I became interested in hearing of the stamped cloth for "comfort bags" for the soldiers, such as a lady from Sapporo was going to have the girls in her school work at and send to Mrs. Yajima of the Joshi Gakuin [Presbyterian Girls' School in Tōkyō] to be forwarded to the soldiers from that point. I began to think of my Saturday afternoon young girls' class and of some of the possibilities of making the bag-making help the makers as well as comfort the soldiers, which, of course, is the primary object with us all in taking up the work.

Accordingly, I sent for twelve pieces of cloth to be printed and sent to me. From one web (*it-tan*) twenty-seven bags can be cut. A sample bag and general line of suggestions for filling them were given to us and also the date when the next shipment would be sent off. Wherever I went on my fall touring, I either described or, when possible, showed the cloth, and gave it out as desired, a *tan* to this chapel, or a half *tan* to this village and another half to the next and so on, with the understanding that the bags when finished and filled should go with those of the chapel of the nearest town, or be sent to me to go with ours, as they pleased.

You see it is such a problem how to get the women in some of these places more into touch with the church or chapel. In so many places the men seem to have, what shall I say?—a sort of monopoly of the religious privileges, so far as Christianity is there repre-

sented, and so I thought it was worth trying something, which, besides being of direct and immediate use to the soldiers, promised, it seemed to me, to be helpful also at home. For all women are usually patriotic and sympathetic, and anything which a man can get his mother or his wife or sister to do and send in the name of the chapel, or in connection with it and the little band of Christians, might at least help them to get acquainted, and to feel that they had a part and lot with the Christians.

In places where I had the cloth with me to give out, the plan certainly worked well from the very beginning. There was so much to explain—what would and what would not be suitable to put in the bags when done, how best to make the wristlets and *harisashi* (needle-cushions), and little bags for buttons (a few of the necessary kinds).

The interest with which the work was taken up was good to see. A Christian woman, formerly one of my helpers but now off in a lonely village with only five or six houses, made up the whole twenty-seven bags in the *tan* of cloth sent to give her as a little share in the undertaking. Since two of her children were sick, she was obliged to send her regrets that she could not fill the bags. However, she sent them by a brother-in-law who was instructed to see that a new towel was in each to begin with, and our children's band is now busy making needle-cushions, wristlets, and button bags. The older Sunday school girls can do this while the younger ones can wind black and white thread on small cards to go into the tiny bags or into an envelope, with the needle cushion all stocked with threaded needles, in both colors.

One set of out-station bags came without needle-cases and wristlets, so when we got hurried toward the day we had promised to send our stock of bags to Tōkyō, two young girls of the Saturday Bible Class rose early and made over thirty needle-cushions or books before nine o'clock in the mōrning. All classes are levelled in working for the soldiers.

Some of the things put into the bags sent to us to be forwarded to Tōkyō may interest you. In one was an envelope in which was written: "Guess what the contents are." Inside were some beans (*mame*), two walnuts (*kurumi*), and some pine (*matsu*) needles. These were to be read, *Mame desu! Kuru mi wo matsu*, which may be freely rendered, "Truly we are waiting your safe return." In others there was a kind of onion supposed to keep the eater warm.

We had been told that five or six sheets of Japanese paper, a towel, or handkerchief, and needles and thread were wanted as essentials, and the winter wristlets were also asked for, In addition there were sent, stockings, silk wadding made up into tippets, tooth brushes and powder, pens, pencils, note books, envelopes, writing paper, many letters to cheer and comfort, tracts, and a few *kairo* (hand-warmers). Three sticks of fuel go with each *kairo*, but we hear that they can be sent separately. There are also various kinds of medecine for colds and stomach pains, toothpicks, one or two pen knives, a few pictures and a few Testaments.

Two classes of the Government College students were invited to a donation social. Each was to bring something suitable for the bags. The party was a decided success and there was great fun, not to speak of the very many useful things which the twenty or more young men had brought.

We hear that the bags sent directly to Tōkyō from certain places as we had advised arrived safely, as ours did also, and all gave satisfaction.

The children and others here in Sendai are going at once to work on more wristlets, needle-cushions, etc.; for we intend to make more bags for

the seventh of January shipment, though we shall not probably send out cloth again to the out-stations. I believe we shall yet hear more of the benefit to those places from the work they have done.

The children have sent to one of the hospitals a large screen upon which they have pasted pictures which they have cut from papers and magazines, and other similar screens are under way. They have also made a patch-work comfortable for the hospital.

A university student last September writing of his joy over the victories closed his letter with these words:

"But we hope we shall be free from the charge against us that we Japanese are a very savage and warlike people. We feel ourselves that our cause stands on humanity and we are the protectors of it. We feel at the same time very sad that the present generation is still in so savage a state that the sentence of the ultimate decision of any international affair must ever be written with sword and blood instead of pen and ink.

"Are we, the white and the yellow, the black and the red, not the children of the same God? And then why must they fight with one another against the will of God and the progress of civilisation? We pray that He will manifest His approbation of our cause and that peace will soon be recovered."

A. H. Bradshaw.

Two Events at Okayama.

The concert in aid of work for the poor at Hanabatake.

Concerts are getting to be no rarity in the larger cities, and entertainments with an eleemosynary motif are common enough now-a-days here in Japan, so we will not trouble our readers with the details of this one. But there were special features that merit notice.

As is well known to the Mission, this Hanabatake work was started in a small way years ago by Miss Adams and has been persistently continued ever since and steadily enlarged as opportunities offered and means allowed. The city has at last waked up to realise the value of the enterprise and when it was decided to give two evening entertainments to secure funds to be used in conducting a free dispensary for the suffering poor of this slum ward, scores of the best people of the city rallied to render assistance. It was a remarkable tribute of appreciation of the worth of this foreign woman's work. The Governor's wife and many other persons high in position and influence gave the help of their names and individual services.

The largest theatre in the city was filled to the doors both nights and some four hundred persons were refused admission. Mrs. Alfred Rasmussen who has recently come to Kōbe from California was kind enough to loan her presence and voice Her vocal solos were greatly enjoyed by the large audiences. It is pleasant to note in Okayama as elsewhere the progress of the Japanese in things musical and their increasingly intelligent appreciation of first class foreign music. The sum of *yen* 540,00 was realised from the two entertainments.

The foundation of the new school building is laid and the sound of the adze, the saw, the plane, and the hammer is now as continuous as unwritten customs of Japanese carpenters permit. Even the chapel has been drafted into service by the workmen, so that temporarily the night schools are closed and the preaching services as well as day schools are held elsewhere.

An Important Tour.

Rev. Messrs. Tsuyumu and Moriyama have passed through the entire field of this station holding daily preaching services of an evangelistic order in every church and nearly every leading *kōgisho* (chapel). The tour lasted twenty-four days and closed a little

before midnight on Sunday, December eleventh, at Saidaiji, Mr. Bennett furnishing violin music for this last and some of the earlier meetings. The interest manifested everywhere has been very remarkable and encouraging.

Over one hundred persons have given in their names as reaching a decision to accept Christ or at least to enter upon a course of personal Bible study. Family quarrels have been healed, the coldness of church members changed to evangelistic fervor and a spirit of gratitude and hopefulness imparted to all the churches. We give thanks to God—and these brethren—and take courage for the winter's waiting work.

J. H. Pettee.

Women's Work in Osaka.

The woman's work in the Osaka Station has gone on uninterruptedly through the fall. A new special feature has been the weekly visits to the military hospitals by Misses Colby, Daniels, and Case. Mrs. Allchin has been also.

The readiness with which the soldiers in the hospitals listen to talks on, and "receive portions" and suitable tracts about Christianity is a well known fact.

The toleration and cordiality which the doctors and officers show is both gratifying and surprising. One of the ladies has had frequent out-door meetings on pleasant days with the convalescent soldiers.

At one time more than a hundred came running from all quarters and stood for some time while the missionary and her Bible woman gave a brief talk on the gospels which they distributed to them.

One form of service has been the singing of hymns which the soldiers have enjoyed immensely. At one time some of the soldiers sang or tried to sing together with the other singers. In this connection should be mentioned the efficent help that Mr. Warren has rendered with his violin by accompanying Miss Colby and her helper.

It might be of interest to add that the fifth year girls of our school composed a song for the soldiers which has been distributed widely and has seemed to give them much pleasure.

Our school has gone on unusually well this fall. We have not had the regular concert to tax the energies of teachers and pupils, although our girls have sung several times for the pleasure of the officers and soldiers who have been gathered in the Y. M. C. A. Hall under the auspices of the Christians of Osaka.

The foreigners also have done much in this way to help.

In October we had a series of evangelistic meetings in the school which were quiet and helpful. Several of the neighboring pastors and Dr. Cary gave straight-forward earnest gospel talks to our girls which appealed to them.

Following these meetings, although possibly not entirely because of them, five girls joined one of our churches and three another and two others will join in January. Three more wish to join but are prevented by their parents.

Seven or eight associate members of our Christian Endeavor Society have become *active* members and the spiritual life of the girls has been deepened.

Another new thing this fall is Miss Daniel's Hero Band. This is composed of a number of day pupils who promise to attend church every Sunday. As nearly all these girls are from non-Christian families it is a fine thing for them.

We have had the pleasure for a couple of months of enjoying Dr. and Mrs. Cary and Alice in our station. Dr. Cary has given much assistance in the hospitals and they all contributed to make our Thanksgiving celebrations a great success.

Lucy Ella Case.

Miyazaki.

A change has been made in Miyazaki's working force through the removal of Mr. Clark's former efficient helper, Mr. Shiraishi, to Tōkyō for the sake of the better educational advantages afforded there for his children. The Miyazaki pastor, Mr. Noguchi, has been persuaded by the pressure brought to bear upon him, to remain with the church instead of accepting the flattering call to assist Mr. Ebina in his work in Tōkyō. Since he has consented also to take up a large part of the work previously done by Mr. Shiraishi, our general work is not going to suffer as we feared it might by his withdrawal.

Several evangelistic tours during the last month have given us an opportunity of seeing the field and of getting a taste of the work. The last trip of a week's duration into the Obi field was especially enjoyable. Miss Gulick and myself with one of our evangelists and a Bible woman made up this party. We had large audiences in all the places, sometimes exceeding two hundred, and the interest was great. My maiden attempts at speaking were somewhat excruciating, though in singing I was able to be of some assistance. Japanese hotels and Japanese food are no longer a terror to me and the work is fascinating.

At a recent communion service in the Miyazaki church two young men received baptism, one of them being a teacher in the Kōtō Jo Gakkō.

Word from Mr. Clark reports an enjoyable time at the Grinnell and Des Moines meetings, and a marked improvement in Mrs. Clark's health.

C. Burnell Olds.

Maebashi Happenings.

The meeting of the Eastern association was held at Fujioka November ninth. The number present was small, there being no less than five absentees among the clericals alone. We were glad to have with us Mr. White of Tsuyama, who also spoke to the Fujioka people in the evening. The special feature of the meeting was an informal discussion on methods of teaching the Bible, introduced by Rev. Tsunashima, together with a half hour talk from Rev. H. Kozaki on work in Korea as described to him by President Honda (Methodist), who has just returned from the Hermit Kingdom.

Mr. White spent just two weeks in the field and made a thorough canvas of every out-station but one. We treated him to a snow-storm at one place, but at all the others, he basked in the far-renowned Jōshū sunshine. Occasionally he had a foreign meal, but for the most part lived on the fat of the land itself. We enjoyed his visit immensely, and he says he enjoyed it also, so what more could be desired? We hope to see an account of his impressions in the Mission News.

In response to the request of the church officers, Mr. Hori has resigned the principalship of the Girls' School. The wisdom or non-wisdom of the step remains to be seen. Certainly the school demanded a good deal of his time and thought, and one can hardly quarrel with the church for wanting him to devote himself as much as possible to its direct work. On the other hand, the school has been brought to its present state of efficiency largely through Mr. Hori's efforts, and is a powerful factor in the evangelisation of the province.

Rev. H. Hirata of Yokohama has just spent ten days with us, collecting funds for the Home Missionary Society. He is very hopeful of his Yokohama work, and if the address given by him in Maebashi Church is a fair sample of what his Yokohama hearers get from Sunday to Sunday, they ought to be thankful and press forward.

Yesterday, December fourteenth, the unprecedented happened in the shape of

a snowfall of some eight inches. The majority of the station turned out and as a result two more or less melted snow-men, adorn the front yard of one of the missionary homes. Everybody was glad to see the white flakes fall, for the dust was beginning to be unbearable.

H. PEDLEY.

Kyōto Items.

After thorough trial Mr. Warren has found that his throat cannot stand the strain of the twenty hours a week of English teaching required in the Dōshisha Lower School. He has therefore asked to be relieved of this work and the Kyōto Station has asked the Mission, through the Committee Ad Interim, to suggest to President Shimomura the name of Mr. Dunning as the one they desire appointed as his successor. Mr. Warren expects to continue in the Dōshisha through the current year and will then be assigned to other work where the strain on his throat will be less severe. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Warren has felt compelled thus to withdraw from Dōshisha because he has shown himself well qualified for the teaching required in the school.

Mr. Lombard has been very busy this fall preparing an English Catalogue of the Dōshisha. It is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution not later than the first of the year.

YUKIBIRA,

(SNOW-FLAKES.)

Attention is called to the New

WORD EDITION.

of this Valuable Song Book for Children by

Mrs. CLARA L. (BROWN) NAGASAKA.

Price eight sen per copy
50 copies or more 10 per cent discount
100 „ „ „ 20 „ „ „
Music Edition, paper, 40 sen per copy
Boards 45 „ „ „

Address

THE KEISEISHA,

15, OWARICHŌ NICHŌME, KYOBASHI-KU, TŌKYŌ.

Books for Christmas.

Dr. DAVIS' LIFE OF NEESIMA.

Special price until December 31st.

NINETY SEN.

Dr. W. R. NICOLL'S LIFE OF CHRIST.

(KIRISUTO DEN.)

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

Special Price until December 31st.

SIXTY SEN.

SAN KŌRYŌ,

(THE THREE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.)

This most useful tract which has had a circulation of well nigh 100,000 copies is still in large demand.

PRICE PER COPY FIVE SEN

PER 100 COPIES, *YEN*, 3.50.
PER 1,000 ,, ,, 25.00.

THE KEISEISHA,

15, OWARICHŌ NICHŌME, KYŌBASHI-KU, TŌKYŌ.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE UNDERMENTIONED BOOKS AND TRACTS.

PUBLISHED BY THE KEISEISHA

FOR

THE AMERICAN BOARD'S MISSION.

	Author or Translator.	Price	Potage
The Story of Amida	M. L. Gordon ...	Y. .01	Y. .02
Christianity and Confucianism	Geo. E. Albrecht	.03	.02
Manual for Inquirers	S. L. Gulick ...	.10	.02
The Faith of a little Girl	S. Murakami ...	.015	.02
Commentary on the New Testament (compiled)	M. Tsuji	.50	.02
Ethical Education	J. D. Davis ...	.02	.08

Especial attention is called to the New and enlarged Edition of Dr. Davis LIFE OF DR. J. H. NEESIMA, for the most part rewritten. It contains twenty full page hlaf-tone plates.

PRICE: Yen 1.00.

COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT

BY

L. W. LEARNED.

The prices of the respective volumes of this Commentary are as follows :—

	Price	Postage		Price	Postags
Mark	.80	.16	Philippians & Colossians.	.40	.06
Luke	1.00	.20	1 and 2 Thessalonians...	.35	.00
John	1.00	.20	1 and 2 Timothy, Titus and Philemon	.50	.12
Acts	1.00	.20	Hebrews	.40	.02
1 Corinthians	.60	.12	The General Epistles ...	.60	.18
2 „	.40	.08	Revelation	.60	.12
Galatians and Ephesians.	.55	.18			

		Price	Postage
History of the Christian Church	D. W. Learned...	1.20	.32
The Great Principles of Theology	J. D. Davis ...	1.00	.20

A new edition of Dr. Learned's Commentary on the Gospels is now in press and will appear next spring.

THE FOLLOWING NEW TRACTS HAVE BEEN FOUND USEFUL AND HAVE HAD A LARGE SALE.

		Price	Postage
Two Young Men	J. L. Atkinson...	.02	.02
The Prodigal Son	Geo. Allchin ...	.02	.02
The Good Samaritan	„ ...	.02	.02

A liberal discount is allowed on all large orders.

Address

THE KEISEISHA,

15, OWARI-CHŌ NICHŌME KYOBASHI-KU, TŌKYŌ.

THE KEISEISHA

INVITES AN INSPECTION OF ITS LARGE STOCK OF RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR BOOKS BY SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN WRITERS OT THE DAY.

Among these Books attention is especially called to the following:—

	Price.	Postage.
Works of the Late Prof. Onishi, Ph. D. of the Imperial University of Kyoto: —		
Vols. I and II. Logic	3.20	.30
Vols. III and IV. History of Philosophy	3.60	.30
Vol. V. Origin of Conscience and Collected Essays on Ethics, Education and Religion	1.75	.15
Vol. VI. Essays on Current Topics 1887—97	1.75	.15
Vol. VII. Selected Essays and and Poems	2.00	.15
Bankoku Kōbōshi (Rise and Fall of Nations) Matsumura Kaiseki	1.50	.15
Ōshu Kinseishi (History of Modern Europe) Matsumura Kaiseki	2.50	.15
Ōbei Katei Tokuiku Kawa (Lectures on Moral Education in the Homes of Europe and America) Translated by Matsuura Seitai	.50	.06
Ōbei Katei Bidan (Home Life in Europe and America) Matsuura Seitai	.35	.04
Haha to Kodomo (Mother and Child) Tamura Naomi	.15	free.
Katei Kyoiku (Home Education) Mrs. H. W. Smith, M. Suganuma Translator...	.15	free.
Nyoze Gakwan, Essays on Religion and Politics. Shimada Saburo...	.58	.06
The Responsibility of the Japanese Nation and the War with Russia. (日本國民の天職と日露戰役) K. Hoshino	.12	.02
Why America Sympathises with Japan. (米國は何故に日本に同情を表するか) J. H. DeForest...	.03	.02
Reisei no Kiki (Crises in the Spiritual Life) M. Uemura	.40	.04
Reikai no Myoshu (靈界の妙趣) Miyagawa Tsuneteru	.28	.04
Lectures on Christianity, Uchimura Kanzo	.15	.02
Seisho Shokwan, by Messrs. Ibuka, Uchigasaki, Miyagawa, Matsunaga, Takagi, Kozaki, and Honda	.30	.04
The Story of the Bible (English) Fukuda Jōji	.45	.04

Also a Great Variety of Bibles and Testaments.

A liberal discount is allowed to those purchasing to the amount of Y. 5.00 or upwards. Orders by post promptly attended to

THE KEISEISHA,

15, OWARICHO NICHOME, KYOBASHI-KU, TOKYO.

發行兼編輯人 デー、シー、グリーン
印刷人 村岡十太
發行所 橫濱市山下町八十一番地 福音印刷合資會社

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Capital - - - - - - - Y. 1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund - - - - - 1,776,700.00

Fire Insurance Policies granted at moderate rates on property of every description. Policies written in English when so desired.

All claims promptly and liberally settled.

The following action was taken at the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission of the American Board in July, 1902.

VOTED:—That the members of the Mission be recommended to insure their personal property with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company.

Head Office:

NO. 1, YAESUCHO, ITCHOME, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO.

TAIZO ABE, Managing Director.
KINGO HARA, Secretary.

Mission News.

ADVERTISEMENT OF VOLUME VIII.

This paper is published on the fourth Saturday of each month (excepting August and October) in the interests of the work of the American Board's Mission in Japan. Its principal features are:

1. Reports of the educational and evangelistic work of the Mission.
2. News-Letters from the various Stations, giving details of personal work.
3. Incidents, showing results of evangelistic work in the life and character of individuals.
4. Field Notes, consisting of items of interest from all parts of the field.
5. The Personnel of the Mission. Brief personal mention of present and former members.

Subscription rates are as follows:—

In the United States:

Single copy one year	$ .30
Ten copies to one address, one year	2.50

In Japan:

Single copy one year	¥.50
Ten copies for one year	4.00
Single copies, one number	.05
Ten copies of one number to one address including postage	.40

United States or Japanese postage stamps will be received in payment of small sums.

MISSION NEWS can be obtained at the Rooms of the American Board in Boston, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

ALL MONEY ORDERS should be made payable at the branch Post Office in KATAMACHI, YOTSUYA, Tōkyō.

Send orders or communications to the Editor and Publisher, D. C. GREENE, 22 Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Tōkyō, Japan.